Local Boards Act is also enacted on the same principle. Therefore we find as a matter of fact that all the corresponding Legislations relating to this subject follow a uniform line in allocating to the Government the final decision as to whether a person is holding an office of profit or not under the Government. In the light of these enactments the question will be whether this Legislature should resolve upon a striking departure as is envisaged in the Amendment. My object in rising on this occasion is only to bring to the notice of this Hon'ble House that in drafting this Amendment we only fell into line with the other pieces of similar Legislation.

**Mr. A. B. Salem** *(Mattancheri):* I also think with the Advocate-General that these things must be left to the decision of the Government. The power to decide whether a particular person is or is not a Government servant has been left to the Executive Head in the Cochin Constitution Act as well as in all other cases. In these matters we want quick decision, whereas if the matter goes into Court naturally it would take its own time. By that time elections may be over and everything may be over and after the horse has fled from the shed there is no use of shutting the door. That is one of main reasons why in all the enactments Government is given the power. The decision will be taken quickly, right or wrong. Naturally the Diwan of Cochin will not be interested in the election of a Panchayat or a Municipality. It is no matter to him whether A or B is elected. So we get an impartial Officer who can decide quickly. That is one of the main reasons why that power has been left to the Executive.

**Mr. A. V. Moothedan** *(Chalakkudi):* I am unable to support this Amendment.

**Mr. P. P. Devssy** *(Trichur-South):* In view of the explanation offered I beg to withdraw my Amendment.

*Amendment was by leave withdrawn*

*Clause 3, put and carried*

*Clause 1, Title and Preamble put and carried*

**Mr. C. J. Mathew** *(Joint Secretary to Government):* I request that the Bill may be taken up and finally passed to-morrow.

**Mr. M. Sivarama Menon** *(Advocate-General):* I second it.

*Motion put and carried*

## Resolutions

**Mr. K. Narayana Menon** *(Mulakunnathukavu):* Mr. President, Sir, I do not move my resolution in view of the promise made by the Diwan President yesterday that the resolution about the Grain purchase may be treated as the first resolution and discussed on Friday.

**Mr. L. M. Pylee** *(Latin-Christian's Ernakulam):* Sir, before I move my resolution, I would like to know whether resolution No. 17 on the same subject, standing in the name of Mrs. Joshua, also be moved along with this.

**Deputy President:** Resolution No. 17 may be moved along with this.

### 1. Dearness allowance to Government Servants

**Mr. L. M. Pylee** *(Latin-Christians Ernakulam):* Sir, I beg to move the resolution standing in my name.—"*This Council recommends to the Government that the rates of dearness allowance allowed by the Government of India to employees working on the Willingdon Island be sanctioned for Government servants of the State.*"

Sir, this resolution of dearness allowance has become a very dear question, and the minds of many people have been agitated over this important matter. The Hon'ble Members of this House might recollect that the dearness allowance started with Rs. 4 and on the 1st of Karkadagam last, this was raised to Rs. 6. It was limited to those who draw a salary of Rs. 60 and below. But it was found to be very inadequate and therefore at the last Budget Session a resolution was tabled and in the course of the discussion, the Government gave very good assurances that the matter will be sympathetically considered. The House was unanimous on this point, though it was not put to vote. The sense of the Conncil was very clear and unanimous on this matter and in view of the assurance given by the Government, it was hoped that something substantial would be done. But, Sir, nearly 4 months have elapsed, and what did the Government do? The Government did nothing in this matter and instead of that we find that the price of rice was enhanced. Further, Sir, yesterday in answer to one of the questions, the Government answered that they are "constantly examining" the question whether the rate of dearness allowance should be enhanced further. The Government have been "constantly examining" and anxiously examining and the Government have not yet been able to come to a definite conclusion. This is the sort of a constant anxiety on the part of the Government. This

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"constant examining" of this question reminds me of what sometimes happens when the doctors consult while the patient lay dying and do not come to a conclusion until the patient is dead!!

**Mr. P. Kumaran Ezhuthassan** *(Vadakkancheri):* So, there is a precedent.

**Mr. L. M. Pylee** *(Latin-Christians Ernakulam):* Yes.

**Rao Sahib Dr. T. Verghese** *(Chief Medical Officer):* Why bring in doctors?

**Mr. L. M. Pylee** *(Latin-Christians Ernakulam):* I was only quoting an example. Fortunately such instances are not of frequent occurrence.

From yesterday's answer, we saw one reason why Government did not increase the dearness allowance. It is that the index figures of Calicut showed a fall. Government took shelter under that. I wonder why our Cochin Government went to Calicut for index figures. Probably they found it more convenient, because at least there they can say that the index figures had fallen.

**Mr. C. V. Iyyu** *(Kunnamkulam):* On a point of information, Sir.

**Mr. P. Kumaran Ezhuthassan** *(Vadakkancheri):* On a point of order, Sir. When one hon'ble member is on his legs, another member cannot get up according to the Standing Orders.

**Mr. C. V. Iyyu** *(Kunnamkulam):* Then I sit down, Sir.

**Mr. L. M. Pylee** *(Latin-Christians Ernakulam):* I am on my legs again. I don't know how far the Calicut figures are reliable. I would rather be guided by more authoritative figures published in authoritative economic journals of the country, but that question apart.....

**Mr. P. V. Raphael** *(Comptroller of Finance and Accounts):* It was published in the Fort St. George Gazette.

**Mr. C. V. Iyyu** *(Kunnamkulam):* Probably in an old Gazette.

**Mr. P. V. Raphael** *(Comptroller of Finance and Accounts):* Monthly.

**Mr. C. V. Iyyu** *(Kunnamkulam):* I have later information.

**Mr. L. M. Pylee** *(Latin-Christians Ernakulam):* We heard also from the Government side, Sir, yesterday, that this question is a very intricate one, if I have understood the Government correctly, a very complex matter, in which so many people are involved, and therefore the Government can't come to conclusion so soon. I respectfully ask the Government: is there so much of intricacy in this matter? Here it is a question of money. If it had been a pet scheme of the Government, then in one second money would have been found. There would have been no intricacy. After all is there so much of intricacy in this matter to decide upon the question of dearness allowance for Government servants? We have grappled with more intricate problems. We have successfully grappled with the problems of rationing and finding food, and if these things could be successfully solved, what is the intricacy, complexity and difficulty in this, when compared with the intricacy and complexity and difficulty of such problems.

**Mr. A. B. Salem** *(Mattancheri):* In rationing, Government does not pay.

**Mr. L. M. Pylee** *(Latin-Christians Ernakulam):* The question is about the intricacy, about the complexity and about the difficulty of the problem.

Now, let me go to the substance of my resolution. I said that the same scale that is given to the employees working on the Willingdon Island may be sanctioned here also. Now regarding the rates prevailing at the Willingdon Island, I bring to the notice of the Government that under the Government of India Scheme, Willingdon Island is placed under the B class. There are three classes of areas—A class which I think include large towns and very advanced areas, then B class which comprises places like ours, and C class, that is mostly composed of rural areas and not towns Willingdon Island is placed under the B class, and the rates prevalent there according to the information I have received is this.—

Rs. 11 for those drawing a salary of Rs. 40 and above up to Rs. 125.

All those who draw Rs. 125 and below down to Rs. 40 therefore get Rs. 11 per mensem and those who draw below Rs. 40 salary, get Rs. 8—8—0 per mensem. Incidentally I may also mention...

**Mr. V. K. Bhaskara Menon** *(Cranganur):* Are you satisfied with this rate?

**Mr. L. M. Pylee** *(Latin Christians-Ernakulam):* I do not mean to say that. I am coming to that point. I do not say that I am satisfied with this rate. But I am making a modest request. I would be glad if much more than this could be given. Besides this dearness allowance, there is what is called "Expensive Locality Allowance". For those who draw a salary of Rs. 100 and above Rs. 13—8—0 is given and this allowance is graded according to the pay and comes between Rs. 16 and as. 14. I am not saying that expensive locality allowance should be given here. But what I ask is that the dearness allowance paid there may be given here also, *viz.*, Rs. 11 for those who draw Rs. 40 and above up to Rs. 125 and Rs. 8—8—0 for those who draw

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salary of below Rs. 40. Now, the Hon'ble Members might ask me why I chose Willingdon Island as a typical case. In British Cochin, the next British territory that we have got, where the conditions are the same as here, it is the same rate as in Willingdon Island—Rs. 11 for those who draw between Rs. 40 and 125 and Rs. 8—8—0 for those getting below Rs. 40 British Cochin is placed under B class by the Government of India. Now, another thing which I would like to bring to the notice of the Government of Cochin is about the last class in British India, that is the rural areas in British India. We find that in these C class areas, those who draw a salary below Rs. 40 get Rs. 6—8—0 per month and from Rs. 40 to Rs. 90 Rs. 9 per month. That is to say, Rs. 90 is the maximum fixed there. Up to that, between 40 and 90, an employee gets Rs. 9. So, these figures show that we are below even that level. Sir, it is but just and fair that this modest request of mine that is rates given for B class areas in British India, at least the rates that are given here in the neighbourhood, namely, Willingdon Island and British Cochin, may be sanctioned to the Government servants of the State. I hope my demand is not an exorbitant one. I am only asking for this modest amount, though I will be glad if the Government could find their way even to give more. But I would put it at a modest and moderate level. That is why I selected two places—Willingdon Island and British Cochin—where the rates are the same as that given in B class towns of British India and where the conditions are more or less the same as here.

Sir, there is no dispute on the problem whether dearness allowance should be given or not. I have been very glad to find that for certain sections, dearness allowance has already been sanctioned after the last Budget Session. I welcome that. With regard to the Princes, we find that the members of the Ruling Family have been given an enhanced dearness allowance of Rs. 100, 50 and 25. I am glad that is so. Even our Secretary to Government, I understand gets a dearness of Rs. 25 *(hear,, hear)*. I am glad about it, I am glad that the principle has been thus conceded.

**Mr. P. Kumaran Ezhuthassan** *(Vadakkancheri):* And mis-used.

**Mr. L. M. Pylee** *(Latin Christians-Ernakulam):* That is not my position, Sir, I do not associate myself with that expression. I would also draw the attention of the Hon'ble Members of the House to the instances with regard to the local companies. I will give a few instances.

In the Burmah Shell Rs. 15 per mensem is given to all the employees. In the S. O. C. those above a salary of Rs. 300 get Rs. 25 allowance and below that level Rs. 20 and 15. Very exact figures, I have not got. The Tata workers are given 10 annas per day for daily workers. Monthly paid employee drawing a salary up to Rs. 150 get 7½ per cent of their pay, plus Rs. 10. The Central Bank are paying to those who draw Rs. 500 and above, Rs. 40 each, and below that level there are allowances graded until Rs. 20. I may be allowed to quote another instance, where the Ferry and Transport Service with which my friend Mr. Koder, the Hon'ble Member for Jews, is associated. We find the Ferry and Transport Service are giving 33 1/3 per cent of each employee's salary. Am I right?

**Mr. S. S. Koder** *(Mattancheri):* Yes.

**Mr. L. M. Pylee** *(Latin Christians-Ernakulam):* After all the profit derived is not very much.

**Mr. V. K. Bhaskara Menon** *(Cranganur):* Nor is the service done very much *(laughter)*

**Mr. L. M. Pylee** *(Latin-Christians-Ernakulam):* The service is better known to those people who make use of it.

Sir, these are the instances which might be taken into consideration, which show where we stand, how low is our position in this respect, and it is not becoming on the part of the Government to be still thinking and thinking over again and not coming to a conclusion in this all-important matter. The Government themselves admitted yesterday, that this is an urgent and keen affair. If so why should the Government be so slow and why should Government to a certain extent be unfair? That is my submission. This is a matter that should wait no more. The people concerned have waited and waited long enough and it is for the Government to come forward and solve this problem and, especially now when the efficiency of the services is required to a greater extent than before, this is a problem to which the Government ought to give immediate attention, It has been pending for long. As Cochin leads in many respects—our rationing scheme has been successful. Our State has been tackling so many matters successfully. Cochin has been leading in many respects I ask, why not Cochin lead in this matter also? Therefore, I submit my resolution for the unanimous acceptance of the House, and in the face of these facts, I hope the House will give its unanimous support to this question.

**Mr. A. V. Moothedan** *(Chalakkudi):* I second the resolution.

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**Mrs. Joshua** *(Trichur-Women):* Sir, I rise to move the following resolution.

*"This Council recommends to the Government to enhance the dearness allowance now granted to a certain class of Government servants and aided school teachers to Rs. 10 per mensem."*

We all know that we are living in times unparalleled in our history. After the outbreak of the war and especially after the loss of Burma, from where rice used to be imported in lakhs and lakhs of bags, the food situation steadily worsened. Though Mr. Dixon was doing all in his power to relieve suffering, the present state of affairs, high prices, poor rationing, all these point to an uncertain and gloomy future. Who are those hard hit by the present blow. It is not the shop-keeper, nor the farmer, nor the lawyer, nor the rich man. But it is the lower middle-class man, the poor Government servant, and the penniless pedagogue who in pre-war days when rice was being sold for Rs. 7 per bag ran into constant debt to keep his family going, to give food, clothing and shelter to his family. I request the Hon'ble Members of this House just to consider for a moment the sad plight of these officers who receive a very small salaries say Rs. 20—25 a month. If these people were finding it difficult to make both ends meet during pre-war days how much has it worsened now.

If the Government are aware that the cost of living is gone very high and the prices of commodities have risen from 300 to 600 per cent one is at a loss to understand whether a Government which have got eyes to see, ears to hear, and let me also add a heart to feel can for a moment remain blind and adament and take shelter under the lame excuse "no funds".

I am sure the Government Spokesman will be ready with an answer "no funds" just as we see in front of certain offices "no vacancy". I would ask the Hon'ble Member if he can find funds for the other 101 items, why can't he find funds to this most important item.

All what I ask is what the Government have done to these low-paid officers to tide over the difficulties. I think we have a great deal to learn from what the Travancore Government is doing to the Government servants in the matter of supplying provisions; what the Railway is doing and what the Tatas is doing to her workers. The Government will be failing in its duty if it does not come to the help of its faithful and law abiding servants.

I am reminded of the famous words of Nepolean that an army moves on its stomach. It is equally applicable in the case of our army of Government servants. But there is difference between our army and Napolean's. Napolean might have included his Generals, Lieutenants and Commander-in-Chief. But in our case the common soldier who does the actual fighting is ordered to continue the war with an empty stomach while the Generals, Lieutenants and Commander-in-Chief are ordering from behind with their stomaches full to go on with fight at any cost.

The Government spokesman may be up with answer "the funds at our dispoal are limited" and they have at present allowed Rs. 6 as dearness allowance which is all they can do.

In this connection I may also add there are other Government institutions and factories who do give dearness allowance raging from 50 to 100 per cent of the salary of the low paid officers. We cannot imagine what poor consolation is the dearness allowance of Rs. 6 to a man drawing Rs. 20 or 25 a month. The only consolation is that the Government is rationing only such quantity of rice as could be purchased with such a small income. Our Government servants and teachers who were finding it difficult to make both ends meet under pre-war normal time are now starving. The fact they are silent does not show they are satisfied. A silent valcano may burst forth one day.

We have funds at our disposal to alliviate the sufferings of the low paid officers, we have a gracious Maharaja to whose heart nothing is so precious and dear as the welfare of his subjects and we have a Diwan who is not incapable of feeling with the poor needy and afflicted. Our Government servants and teachers do not ask for comforts and luxuries but only for the bearest necessities of life; to educate their children, to feed them and to clothe them. They do not demand for impossible things nor despensible luxuries but only indispensible necessities. So I do hope the honourable Members of this House and the Government will be pleased to accept my resolution forthwith and give it retrospective effect.

**Mr. Joseph Pettah** *(Adur):* I second it.

**Mr. C. V. Iyyu** *(Kunnamkulam):* In Mrs. Joshua's resolution certain classes of Government servant are mentioned. What are these classes ? As they those drawing up to Rs. 60 or Rs. 100.

**Mr. M. Krishna Menon** *(Trichur-North):* Sir, I have tabled an amendment to that resolution. Sir, the amendment tabled by me goes this way: Substitute "grant" for "enhancing".....

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**Deputy President:** Mr. Krishna Menon, please read the resolution in the amended form.

**Mr. M. Krishna Menon** *(Trichur-North):* Sir, the amended resolution would read:

"This Council request the Government to grant a dearness allowance of Rs. 10 per mensem to Government servants, employees under local bodies and aided school teachers drawing a salary of Rs. 100 and below per mensem, Government contributing the whole amount."

Now, I have placed before the House the amended resolution. I have no hesitation in believing that this whole House will be one with me in supporting this resolution amended. This important question, I need hardly say, is in the minds of the public and we are sure that the Government has been considerate in this matter, but we are afraid that the consideration shown to these employees, I mean, the Government servants, the servants under the local bodies and aided school teachers, is not adequate. The dearness question at once suggests the dearth of food stuffs and the high rise of prices. I would construe the "dearness" question as a question "dear" to the Government in these hard time. And since the resolution itself is self-explanatory, I need not take up much time of this House to discuss at length the imports of this resolution, rather than resume my seat. I recommend this resolution for the acceptance of the House.

**Mr. C. V. Iyyu** *(Kunnamkulam):* Sir, the amendment covers my resolution also.

**Mr. T. P. Poulose** *(Kanayannur):* Sir, I second the amendment.

**Mr. C. V. Iyyu** *(Kunnamkulam):* Anyway, I want to say just a few words to make the Government and this House understand that the living index figures supplied by the Hon'ble Member for Finance are actually antedated. Probably, he did not peruse the "Madras Mail" of 14th December.

**Mr. P. V. Raphael** *(Comptroller of Finance and Accounts):* I perused the "Madras Fort St. George Gazette."

**Mr. C. V. Iyyu** *(Kunnamkulam):* There it is given on page 3, the cost of living index: Calicut: They report increase in the price of all the articles in the food group except rice.

**Mr. P. V. Raphael** *(Comptroller of Finance and Accounts):* For which month is it please?

**Mr. C. V. Iyyu** *(Kunnamkulam):* For December, the paper is dated 14th December.

**Mr. P. V. Raphael** *(Comptroller of Finance and Accounts):* I already said I have not got the figure for December. I said we received only the figure for November.

**Mr. C. V. Iyyu** *(Kunnamkulam):* So, there is increase in the price of articles in the food crop, except rice. It is well known that in British Malabar, the price of rice is lower and the quota given is higher.

**Deputy President:** The index will depend more upon the price of rice.

**Mr. C. V. Iyyu** *(Kunnamkulam):* Here, we are on a smaller ration at a higher prices there it is a higher ration on a lower price. The rise in the index for food group is 9. 274, 4. 175 due to fire-wood and kerosene oil and clothing it is 16.

**Mr. P. V. Raphael** *(Comptroller of Finance and Accounts):* What is the average.

**Mr. C. V. Iyyu** *(Kunnamkulam):* Sir, the figures are given there. I do not want to proceed further with my speech. I hope the Government will accept the resolution as it is and see that the dearness allowance is enhanced.

**Mr. A. V. Moothedan** *(Chalakkudi):* Sir, I give a qualified support to the motion moved by the Hon'ble Member for Trichur North. I say qualified support, because the resolution does not go for enough. That is the complaint. This Rs. 10 was put in the form of a cut motion during the Budget Session and since then conditions have changed and the price of rice has changed. The figure is ante-dated. It ought to have been Rs. 15. Therefore, my complaint is that Rs. 10 is not adequate. Now,Sir, since the Government have got their own method of answering these questions. They say that they went to Calicut to examine this question and found that the index figure has fallen down. Why did you not go to Willingdon Island which is nearer.

**Mr. T. A. Ramachandra Ayyar** *(Nellayi):* He did not go to Calicut. The Gazette came to him.

**Mr. A. V. Moothedan** *(Chalakkudi):* Sir, I ask you, why go to Calicut, why not take the case of British Cochin or Tatapuram or Willingdon Island?

Sir, I was trying to prepare a family budget of a small officer drawing a pay of Rs. 60 I do not know whether it is quite correct.

**Mr. P. V. Raphael** *(Comptroller of Finance and Accounts):* How many members in the family?

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**Mr. A. V. Moothedan** *(Chalakkudi):* I am coming to that. The family consists of 6 persons. The man is aged about 35—40 and so he might be taken to have 4 or 5 children and his wife.

**Mr. M. Krishna Menon** *(Trichur-North):* Which community please?

**Mr. A. V. Moothedan** *(Chalakkudi):* People of all communities have children. Communities do not matter here.

In the family budget, the rice would cost about Rs. 20.

**Rao Sahib Dr. T. Verghese** *(Chief Medical Officer):* Vegetarian or non-vegetarian?

**Mr. A. V. Moothedan** *(Chalakkudi):* There may be some children and so some milk could be required and then there is coffee and tea also; there is sugar also. This may together come to Rs. 10. Then again, clothing, for a man, a sary would cost....

**Mr. Shabdai S. Koder** *(Nominated):* Sary for a man!

**Mr. A. V. Moothedn***(Chalakkudi):* I thought the Hon'ble members were married people and they purchased saries for their wives.

**Mrs. Joshua** *(Trichur-Women):* Fire-wood.

**Mr. A. V. Moothedan** *(Chalakkudi):* I am thankful to the Hon'ble the Lady Member. Fire-wood forms a big item nowadays. Then there is curry. In the case of meat-eaters, this item would cost much. Say it may come to about Rs. 20. Nowadays mutton costs as. 14 and beef 8 to 10 as. and a duck now costs 3 to 4 rupees. And then if the person is living at Mattancheri, Trichur or Ernakulam, there is house rent also. I am taking the case of a man having no family property. So, all these added would come to 75 or 80 rupees.

One Hon'ble Member reminds me that something should be provided for a drink also—an occasional drink. So a man getting a salary of Rs. 60 has to spend 75 or 80 rupees. How can such a person get on properly in this world. There will be no efficiency. I don't blame them, because they are starving. I have heard complaints personally. This question therefore requires urgent and earnest consideration. My Hon'ble Friend, the member for Latin Christians, was referring to some firms. I may add one thing more. In Ernakulam and its neighbourhood, for an ordinary unskilled labourer, we have to pay Rs. 1—4—0 and in some cases one bottle of toddy also. That amounts to 1—4—0+0—4—0. They say they don't want rice, they say, give us a bottle of toddy instead. So, for an ordinary unskilled labourer, it comes to about Rs. 45 per month. Then imagine what is the condition of those getting Rs. 12 and 15.

Then I have to make another suggestion also. It is proposed to grant an allowance of Rs. 10 to all. Some distinction between the three towns of Ernakulam, Mattancheri and Trichur and other place is essential, because the cost of living in these three towns is far higher than the other places. So I would suggest that the dearness allowance to those living in these three towns may be fixed at Rs. 15 and for the rest Rs. 10 may be given. Therefore, these suggestions may kindly be considered by the Government and appropriate orders may be passed without any delay.

**Mr. A. B. Salem** *(Mattancheri):* Sir, while I completely sympathise that the lot of the people who cannot make both ends meet and so must deserve the consideration at the hands of the Government and of this House, the proposal like this simply means this. You have about 12,000 Government servants here, from the Government we heard so the other day. One rupee increase per month mean Rs. 12,000 irrespective of the fact of the proportions. For 12 months, it will be 1,44,000 rupees at one rupee. And at Rs. 10 it will be 18 and odd lakhs. The question before the House is, are we prepared to raise that money? That is why I have said that the Government Benches there have not taken enough note of the times in preparing the budget. They have got a printed form right through.

**Mr. P. Kumaran Ezhuthassan** *(Vadakkancheri):* They simply change figures.

**Mr. A. B. Salem** *(Mattancheri):* They change the figures from time to time according to the figure furnished by the Departments and print it. That is not budgetting. There is no taxation, there is no new scheme, there is no benefit, no securities; nothing. You frame a budget as we want. You say that the expenditure comes to Rs. 2 crores; by such and such a scheme, you propose to raise Rs. 2 crores; frame a budget like that and come to the House and put a tax on anything; put a tax on people like Mr. Ezhuthassan who speaks for most of the time in the House.

**Mr. P. Kumaran Ezhuthassan** *(Vadakkancheri):* If it will be used for dearness allowance, I have no objection to be taxed.

**Mr. A. B. Salem** *(Mattancheri):* Tax sugar, tax millets, tax everything.

**Mr. P. Kumaran Ezhuthassan** *(Vadakkancheri):* Tax beards also.

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**Mr. A. B. Salem** *(Mattancheri)* : Beards also can be taxed. I shall shave it and give it to you.

**Mr. P. Kumaran Ezuthassan** *(Vadakkancheri)* : I can send it back to you.

**Mr. A. B. Salem** *(Mattancheri)*: If you can do that, there is no objection. According to the wishes of this House money can be collected from the people. Otherwise what will happen is if you allow them to be taxed this year, those taxes will never go away. We should here limit the purpose and limit the time. Double assurances will be given that these taxes will be levied only for particular purposes, but these assurances will remain assurances and the taxation and the taking of money will go on for ever. Once a tax come in any country, it will never disappear. Take it as a political truth. But Government will, if possible, say just like the elephant who wants to put the tip of his trunk into the hut, let us levy a tax for this purpose for a specified time. Let us have democracy in full. Let us say that this question will cost 18 lakhs of rupees if you accept this scheme. If you have a surplus, you have to use it up, you have no right to tax; if you have no surplus, you may resort to taxation. You cannot put your surplus into hundies and add on the interest to the budget. This is not the Government's function.

**Deputy President :** I fear you are not on the subject of dearness allowance.

**Mr. A. B. Salem** *(Mattancheri)*: How can you give dearnes allowance? Where is the money to give dearness allowance to come from? From my pocket?

**Mr. K. S. Panicker** *(Ezhuvas-Mukundapuram)*: Surplus.

**Mr. A. B. Salem** *(Mattancheri)*: That was what I was saying.

**Deputy President :** Not that it is irrelevant, but it is not very satisfactory.

**Mr. A. B. Salem** *(Mattancheri)*: That is a matter of opinion. I am sorry we cannot go on with this measure without money. Therefore, the money has to be found. If 18 lakhs of rupees are required for this purpose, is the Comptroller prepared to take it out of the surplus then I am prepared to vote for it.

**Mr. T. P. Poulose** *(Kanayannur)*: If it involves no taxation?

**Mr. A. B. Salem** *(Mattancheri)*: Facts and figures should be furnished. You are told now many people are making profits. In the Transport Service Mr. Koder is paying 33 1/3% dearness allowance. They resolved not to take any profit in these times. They can go tomorrow and say there is no depression and so your pay is cut down, or the number is cut down. Can you do that? I am of the opinion that almost all your departments are over-staffed with men. So many men are not required. Instead of having so many men getting so little, halve the staff and give double pay and no dearness allowance. Reduce the number of hands and give those employee double the pay they are getting now. They will be prepared to do good work. Now, many are sitting at their desks, hungry and unable to do much work; they can't get any food and so they can't work or won't work.

Many firms are making money and they are giving dearness allowance to their employees. Every one is giving. On the cost T. T. Krishnamachari is giving his labourers 100% dearness allowance. Because they are selling articles at high prices at 300, 400 and 500% or more. Cocoanut oil that has been selling in the country at 80, 90 or 100 rupees is today fetching Rs. 250, or Rs. 272. Are we getting money? Therefore, it is not enough to see only one side of the picture. We are getting more for our stuff. One of the Hon'ble Members stated that there may be persons with family properties. Then we will have to distinguish between those who have to manage with their personal income of pay, and the others who have income from their families. All these things will land you in very great difficulty. Therefore, if the House accepts such a proposition, all the implications involved may be kept in mind. I have no objection to give allowance. I will be only at one with you to nationalise the land and give everybody his food, his cloth and his shelter. I am prepared for that. Are you prepared for that? Let us bring a Bill here and pass it, to nationalise the land, so that every individual, whether government servant, or not, shall have his food, cloth and shelter.

**Mr. A. Eachara Menon** *(Chittur-Rural)*: Bring the Bill, we will support you.

**Mr. A. B. Salem** *(Mattancheri)*: Yes, I will bring it. I have got it already drafted. Let us drive the whole hog a little way and that way let us have it. Time has come when the whole old order of things must go and a new order must come, if it is to bring us any satisfaction. But before that we may all die. Anyhow, let us go forward. I want to hear the reply of the Hon'ble Finance Member before I make up my mind as to the implications, whether you have any surplus amount, whether we can carry on without resort to fresh taxation, or whether we must resort to fresh taxation if we accept this proposal. I hope the Government in their reply will make matters clear.

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മിസ്റ്റർ കെ. എസ്സ്. പണിക്കർ: മിസ്റ്റർ പ്രസിഡണ്ട്, സർ, ബഹുമാനപ്പെട്ട മട്ടാഞ്ചേരി മെമ്പർ ചെയ്ത പ്രസംഗംകൊണ്ട് ചിലർ തെറ്റിദ്ധരിച്ചുപോയിട്ടുണ്ട്. ക ൦ ൦ ഉറുപ്പിക യും, ക ൦ ൦ ഉറുപ്പികയിൽ താഴെയും ശമ്പളമുള്ള ഗവമ്മെണ്ട് ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർക്ക് ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ കാലസ്ഥിതിക്കനുസരിച്ച് ജീവിക്കുവാൻ മതിയായ ഒരു സംഖ്യയൊ അതിനേക്കാൾ താണ ഒരു സംഖ്യയൊ ക്ഷാമബത്തയായി കൊടുക്കണമെന്നുള്ള ഈ പ്രമേയത്തെപ്പറ്റി അദ്ദേഹം ചെയ്ത പ്രസംഗം കേട്ടപ്പോൾ ചിലരൊക്കെ അവരവരുടെ തറവാട്ട് പണയമെഴുതികൊണ്ടുവന്നു കൊടുക്കണമൊ എന്നുകൂടി സംശയിച്ചു കാണുന്നുണ്ട്. ഇതിൽ എന്താണ് സംശയിക്കുവാനുള്ളത്? കൊടുക്കണമെന്നവന്നാൽ കൊടുക്കുകതന്നെ വേണം. ക്ഷാമബത്ത കൊടുക്കണമെന്നുള്ളതു് ക്ഷാമം അധികരിച്ചു തുടങ്ങിയ കാലം മുതൽക്കു് ഈ നിയമസഭക്കുണ്ടായിട്ടുള്ള ഒരഭിപ്രായമാണ്. അതു് കുറേശ്ശെ കുറേശ്ശെയായി കൂട്ടുവാൻ തുടങ്ങി.

**Mr. A. B. Salem** *(Mattancheri):* Don't think that I am against the measure. Don't be under that impression.

മിസ്റ്റർ കെ. എസ്സ്. പണിക്കർ: എല്ലാവരും സമതുലമായിരിക്കണം; ഒരു ചെറിയ ദൃഷ്ടന്തം ഇവിടെ വരണം എന്നുള്ളതൊക്കെ നല്ല കാര്യമാണ്. അതിനെപ്പറ്റിയല്ല ഇവിടെ ആലോചിക്കുവാനുള്ളതു്. ക്ഷാമബത്ത കൊടുക്കുന്ന കാര്യമാണ് ആലോചിക്കേണ്ടിയുള്ളതു്. അതിനു പണം വേണം. പണമുണ്ടാക്കുവാനായി നികുതി കൂട്ടുകയാണെങ്കിലും വിരോധമില്ല എന്നുള്ള അഭിപ്രായമാണു വരുന്നതു്. ഇപ്പോൾ തന്നെ ന്യൂ ശ്രുപാപ്രകാരം കൊടുത്തുവരുന്നതുകൊണ്ടു് ഏകദേശം ഒരു കൊല്ലത്തിൽ ൯ ലക്ഷം ഒറുപ്പികയാകുന്നുണ്ടെന്നാണ് ബഹുമാനപ്പെട്ട കൺട്രോളർ അവർകളും പറഞ്ഞതു്. നമ്മുടെ സർപ്ലസ്കൊണ്ടു് എത്രമാത്രം കൂട്ടിക്കൊടുക്കുവാൻ തികയുമെന്നു നിശ്ചയമില്ല. സർപ്ലസ്കൊണ്ടു പോരാതെ വരുകയാണെങ്കിൽ ഒരു ലോൺ എടുത്താലും തരക്കേടില്ല. എന്തിനുവേണ്ടി? നമ്മുടെ രാജ്യത്തു സമാധാനം സ്ഥാപിക്കുവാൻ വേണ്ടി. അനവധി ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരെ ആവശ്യത്തിന്നും അനാവശ്യത്തിന്നുമായി ഗവമ്മെണ്ടു് നിയമിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ട്. അവരെല്ലാം പട്ടിണികിടന്നു പൊരിയുകയാണു ചെയ്യുന്നതു്. ഇന്നലെ നമ്മുടെ ബഹുമാനപ്പെട്ട കൺട്രോളർ അവർകളും ഇവരുടെ കാര്യത്തെപ്പറ്റി പറഞ്ഞ അവരസത്തിൽ "വെരി വെരി സിമ്പതിറ്റിക്ക് കൺസിഡർ" എന്നു പറഞ്ഞതു കേട്ടപ്പോൾ ഇതു വളരെ സിമ്പതിയോടുകൂടിയാണൊ ഇരിക്കുന്നതെന്നു തോന്നിപ്പോയി. ഇതിൽ ഒരുപക്ഷെ അദ്ദേഹത്തിനു് സിമ്പതിയുണ്ടായിരിക്കാം. നമ്മളും നമ്മളുടെ അടുത്ത പ്രദേശങ്ങളിലേക്കും അടുത്തുള്ള സ്ഥാപനങ്ങളിലേക്കും ഒന്നു കണ്ണോടിച്ചു നോക്കുക. Vim Co. കമ്പനിക്കാർ ഒഴിച്ചു ബാക്കിയുള്ളവരെല്ലാം ഡിയർനസ് അലവൻസ് കൊടുത്തുവരുന്നുണ്ട്. അവർ കൊടുക്കാതിരിക്കുന്നതിനു കാരണം യുദ്ധം തുടങ്ങുന്നതിനുമുമ്പു് സാമാനങ്ങൾക്കു് എന്തു വിലയുണ്ടായിരുന്നുവൊ ആ വിലക്കുതന്നെ ഇപ്പോഴും സാമാനങ്ങൾ കൊടുത്തുവരുന്നതുകൊണ്ടാണു്. അതുപോലെതന്നെ യുദ്ധംതുടങ്ങുന്നതിനു മുമ്പു് മനുഷ്യക്കാവശ്യമുള്ള സാമാനങ്ങൾക്കു എന്തു വിലയുണ്ടായിരുന്നുവൊ ആ വിലക്കു് നമ്മുടെ ഗവമ്മെണ്ടും കൊടുത്തിരുന്നുവെങ്കിൽ ഇന്നത്തെ നിലയിൽ ഒരു പൈപോലും കൂടുതൽ കൊടുക്കേണ്ടതില്ലായിരുന്നു.

**Mr. A. B. Salem** *(Mattancheri):* That is 300 per cent dearness allowance.

മിസ്റ്റർ കെ. എസ്സ്. പണിക്കർ: ഡിയർനസ് അലവൻസ് കൊടുക്കുന്നില്ല.

ഇപ്പോൾ നമ്മുടെ ഗവമ്മെണ്ടു് ന്യൂ ഉറുപ്പികക്കു താഴെയുള്ളവക്കാണു് ഡിയർനസ് അലവൻസ് കൊടുത്തുവരുന്നതു്. അതുതന്നെ വളരെ നിസ്സാരമാണ്. ൨ ൦ ൦ ഉറുപ്പികയിൽ കുറഞ്ഞ ഒരു ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥനു് മറ്റുദ്യോഗമായിട്ടു ജീവിക്കുവാൻ ഈ കാലത്തു സാദ്ധ്യമല്ല. ഒന്നാമതു സാധനങ്ങളുടെ വിലക്കൂടുതൽ; രണ്ടാമതു് അരിയും ബ്ലാക്കു് മാർക്കറ്റും (കരിഞ്ചന്ത) വഴിക്കു വാങ്ങണം. അങ്ങിനെയാണെങ്കിൽ മാത്രമെ ൨ ൦ ൦ ഉറുപ്പികയുള്ളവനു് ഒരു മാതിരി പട്ടിണി കൂടാതെ കഴിക്കുവാൻ സാധിക്കയുള്ളു. ൨ ൦ ൦ ഉറുപ്പികവരെയുള്ളവരുടെ കാര്യം നോക്കണമെന്നു പറഞ്ഞാൽ അതു പക്ഷെ ഗവമ്മെണ്ടിനു സ്വീകരിക്കുവാൻ പ്രയാസമായിരിക്കും. അതുകൊണ്ടാണു് പ്രായോഗികവശംകൂടി നോക്കിയിട്ടു് ക ൦ ൦ ഉറുപ്പികവരെ എന്നു തീർത്തുപ്പെടുത്തിയിട്ടുള്ളതു്. അങ്ങിനെ ക ൦ ൦ ഉറുപ്പികവരെയുള്ളവക്കെങ്കിലും ഏറ്റവും നിസ്സാരമായ ഈ പത്തുറുപ്പിക കൊടുക്കണമെന്നാണു പറയുന്നതു്. കഴിഞ്ഞ ബഡ്ജറ്റ് സെക്ഷനിൽ ഞാൻ ഒരു കട്ട്മോഷൻ കൊണ്ടുവന്നു. ക ൦ ൦ ഉറുപ്പികവരെ ശമ്പളമുള്ളവക്കു ൫ ൦ ശതമാനംകൂടി കൊടുക്കണമെന്നു പറയുകയുണ്ടായി. ഇപ്പോൾ നമ്മുടെ ഗവമ്മെണ്ടു് സാധുക്കളായ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരുടെ നേരെ മാത്രമെ ഇതു നിർദ്ദയമായി പെരുമാറി വരുന്നുള്ളു.

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മിസ്റ്റർ പി. കുമാരനെഴത്തഛൻ: അതു ലോകനീതിയല്ലേ?

മിസ്റ്റർ കെ. എസ്സ്. പണിക്കർ: വലിയ വലിയ സ്ഥാനങ്ങളിലിരിക്കുന്ന ആളുകൾ, ഈ നിയമസഭയുടെ പരിധിയിൽപെടാത്ത ആളുകൾ, സ്വകാര്യ സമ്പാദ്യം ധാരാളമുള്ളവർ, റേഷൻകാർഡുപ്രകാരം ചാക്കുംപടി അരി കടത്തിക്കൊണ്ടുപോകുന്നവർ ഏതാണ്ട് ആറുമാസം മുമ്പെതന്നെ ൪൦ ശതമാനം ഡിയർനസ് അലവൻസ് വാങ്ങിവരുന്നുണ്ട്. ഒരുപക്ഷെ അവർക്കുള്ള ഡിയർനസ് അലവൻസ് ഈ നിയമസഭയുടെ അധികാരത്തിൽപെടാത്ത ഇനത്തിൽനിന്നായിരിക്കാം കൊടുത്തുവരുന്നതെങ്കിലും വോട്ടബിളായാലും നോൺവോട്ടബിളായാലും അതെല്ലാം പൊതു ഭണ്ഡാരത്തിലെ പണമാണെന്നുള്ള സംഗതി ഗവൺമെണ്ടു വിസ്മരിച്ചുപോകരുതു്. അങ്ങിനെയുള്ള ആളുകൾക്കു റിട്രാസ്പക്ടീവ് ഇഫക്ട് കൊടുക്കുകയും, സാധുക്കളുടെ കാര്യം നോക്കാതെ ഇരിക്കുകയും ചെയ്താൽ അടുത്ത ഭാവിയിൽതന്നെ പട്ടിണികിടന്നു പൊരിയുന്ന അയിരക്കണക്കിനുള്ള ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർ ഗവൺമെണ്ടിനുണ്ടാകുമെന്നുള്ള സംഗതിയും, അങ്ങിനെയുള്ള ഒരു പരിതസ്ഥിതിയാണു ഗവൺമെണ്ടു സൃഷ്ടിക്കുന്നതെന്ന സംഗതിയും ഒരിക്കലും ഗവൺമെണ്ടു വിസ്മരിച്ചുപോകരുതു്. ജനങ്ങൾ പട്ടിണികൊണ്ടു് കണ്ണുകഴിഞ്ഞും വയറു് ഒട്ടിയും നെഞ്ഞത്തെ എല്ലു് പുറത്തേക്കു തള്ളിയും വരുമ്പോൾ അവരുടെ തല പോകുന്നതുപോലെ അയിരിക്കയില്ല വയറു പോകുന്നതു്. ഈ ആറു ഉറപ്പികകൊണ്ടു് അവർ എങ്ങിനെയാണു് ഈ കാലസ്ഥിതിക്കു ജീവിക്കുന്നതെന്നുള്ള സംഗതി ഗവൺമെണ്ടു്, ഇതേവരെ ആലോചിച്ചിട്ടില്ല. ൧൦ ഉറുപ്പികയും ൧൫ ഉറുപ്പികയും ൨൫ ഉറുപ്പികയും ശമ്പളമുള്ള സാധുക്കൾ എങ്ങിനെയാണു് കഴിഞ്ഞുകൂടുന്നതെന്നു് ഈ വക സംഗതികൾ ഗവൺമെണ്ടിനെ ഉപദേശിക്കേണ്ടവരായ നമ്മുടെ ഗവൺമെണ്ടുദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർ ഇതേവരെ യാതൊന്നും ആലോചിച്ചിട്ടില്ല. വലിയ വലിയ സ്ഥാനങ്ങളിലിരിക്കുന്നവർ ചിറമുതിന്റെ നീരുകൊണ്ടോ ആരുവേപ്പിന്റെ ഇലകൊണ്ടോ ജീവിതം കഴിക്കുമായിരിക്കാം. അവരെപ്പോലെ ജീവിക്കുവാൻ മറവുള്ളവർക്കു സാദ്ധ്യമല്ല. അവർക്കു് ആ നിലയിലെത്തുവാൻ വളരെ പ്രയാസമുണ്ടു്. ആ സ്ഥാനത്തെത്തുന്നതുവരെ അവർക്കു ജീവിക്കുവാനുള്ള വഴിവെച്ചുകൊടുക്കണം. അല്ലെങ്കിൽ നാട്ടിൽ വലിയൊരു കലാപമുണ്ടാകും. ഞാൻ വളരെ മുമ്പുതന്നെ പറഞ്ഞു പോലീസ്സുദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർക്കു ശമ്പളംകൂട്ടിക്കൊടുത്തില്ലെങ്കിൽ വലിയ കുഴപ്പങ്ങളെല്ലാമുണ്ടാകുമെന്നു്. ആ വക കുഴപ്പങ്ങൾ ഗവൺമെണ്ടിന്റെ ശ്രദ്ധയിൽ പെടുകയും ചെയ്തിട്ടുണ്ടു്. ആ അവസരത്തിലുള്ള വിഷമങ്ങൾ എന്തൊക്കെയാണെന്നു ഗവൺമെണ്ടിനു് അനുഭവിക്കുവാനും കഴിഞ്ഞിട്ടുണ്ടു്. അതുപ്രകാരംതന്നെ അടുത്ത ഭാവിയിൽ നമ്മുടെ നാട്ടിൽ താഴ്ന്ന ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരുടെ ഒരു വലിയ വിപ്ലവം ഉണ്ടാകാനിടവന്നേക്കാം. അതിനുള്ള സന്ദർഭം ഒരിക്കലും വരാതിരിക്കുവാൻ ഏതു വിധേനയെങ്കിലും ലോൺഫോട്ടാ ചെയ്യാലും വേണ്ടില്ല, സർപ്ലസ് എടുത്തുപയോഗിച്ചാലും വേണ്ടില്ല, വലിയ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരുടെ ശമ്പളത്തിൽ ചുരുക്കിയാലും വേണ്ടില്ല സാധുക്കളായ ഈ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർക്കു് ഈ പ്രമേയത്തിൽ ആവശ്യപ്പെട്ടിട്ടുള്ള ഏറ്റവും മിതമായ പത്തു ഉറുപ്പികയെങ്കിലും കൊടുക്കണമെന്നു ഞാൻ ഗവൺമെണ്ടിനോടു് അഭ്യർത്ഥിക്കുന്നു. രാജ്യക്ഷേമത്തിനുവേണ്ടി ഇതു സഭീകരിക്കണമെന്നും ഞാൻ ഗവൺമെണ്ടിനോടു് അഭ്യർത്ഥിക്കുന്നു. ഗവൺമെണ്ടിന്റെ സൽപേരിനെ മുൻനിറുത്തി അപ്രകാരം ഗവൺമെണ്ടു പ്രവർത്തിച്ചുകാണണമെന്നു ഞാൻ ഗവൺമെണ്ടിനെ ഉൽബോധിപ്പിക്കുന്നു (ഹിയർ, ഹിയർ). തീച്ചയായും ഗവൺമെണ്ടു ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ കർക്കശമായ മനഃപൂർവ്വം മാറ്റിവെച്ചു്, ആർദ്രതയോടുകൂടി ഈ സാധുക്കളെ വീക്ഷിച്ചു് അവരുടെ സങ്കടത്തിനു പരിഹാരമുണ്ടാക്കിയില്ലെങ്കിൽ ആർക്കും ഒരിക്കലും ഈ നാട്ടിൽ സമാധാനമുണ്ടാകയില്ല. മനുഷ്യനെ മനുഷ്യൻ പിടിച്ചുതിന്നുന്ന കാലം അടുത്തുതന്നെ വരും. ഗവൺമെണ്ടു ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർ കൈക്കൂലി വാങ്ങുന്നുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ അതു ചെക്കുചെയ്യുന്നതിനു് ഒരു പ്രാദേശിക കമ്മറ്റി വേണമെന്നു് ഒരു പ്രമേയംതന്നെ ഉണ്ടായിട്ടുണ്ടു്. കർക്കടകം, ചിങ്ങം, കന്നി, ഈ മൂന്നു മാസങ്ങളിൽ ൧൫ രൂപാ ശമ്പളക്കാരായ എക്സൈസ് ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെണ്ടിലെ ശിപായിമാർക്കു ശമ്പളം കൊടുക്കാതെ തുലാമാസത്തിലാണു് അവരുടെ ശമ്പളം കൊടുത്തിട്ടുള്ളതു് (ഷെയിം). ഏറ്റവും നിസ്സാരമായ ശമ്പളം മാത്രമുള്ള ഈ സാധുക്കൾക്കു് എത്രയും നിസ്സാരമായ ഈ സംഖ്യയെങ്കിലും മാസംതോറും കൊടുക്കുവാൻ സന്മനസ്സില്ലാതെ അവരെ കഷ്ടപ്പെടുത്തുന്ന ഗവൺമെണ്ടിന്റെ ഈ അനാശാസ്യ ഭരണസമ്പ്രദായത്തെ നിഷേധിക്കാതിരിക്കുവാനും പ്രതിഷേധിക്കാതിരിക്കുവാനും നിവൃത്തിയില്ല.

**Mr. B. M. Peter** *(Latin Christian Mattancheri)*: It is a fact.

**Mr. P. V. Raphael** *(Comptroller of Finance and Accounts)*: I am not aware of any general delay in the disbursement of salaries.



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മിസ്റ്റർ കെ. എസ്സ്. പണിക്കർ: അങ്ങിനെയുള്ള സ്ഥിതിയാണ് ഇപ്പോൾ വന്നുകൂടിയിരിക്കുന്നത്. സാധുക്കളായ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർ ഇങ്ങിനെയുള്ള കഷ്ടസ്ഥിതിയിലാണ് ജീവിക്കുന്നത്. സഹിക്കവഹിയാതെയാകുമ്പോൾ അവർ വിപ്ലവത്തിനു് ഒരുങ്ങിയെന്നു വരാം. അതുകൊണ്ടു് ഞാൻ ഗവമ്മെണ്ടിനോടു വീണ്ടുകേണപേക്ഷിക്കുന്നു; ഈ സാധുക്കളുടെ കാര്യത്തിൽ ഏതെങ്കിലും വിധത്തിൽ ഒരു നിവാരണമുണ്ടാക്കിയില്ലെങ്കിൽ അടുത്ത ഭാവിയിൽ നമ്മുടെ നാട്ടിൽ ഒരു സമാധാനമുണ്ടാകയില്ലഎന്നു്. ദക്ഷിണേന്ത്യയിലെ സൌന്ദര്യറാണിയെന്ന പേരെടുത്ത കൊച്ചിഗവമ്മെണ്ടു് ഇക്കാര്യത്തിൽ എന്തെങ്കിലും ഒരു നിവാരണമുണ്ടാക്കിയില്ലെങ്കിൽ ശപിക്കപ്പെട്ട ഒരു പേരിനു് അർഹരായിതീരുന്നതാണു്.

ബ്രിട്ടീഷിൽ ഭക്ഷണസാധനങ്ങൾക്കു വില കുറച്ചും ധാരാളമായും കിട്ടുന്നുണ്ടു്. ഇവിടത്തെ കരിഞ്ചന്തയിൽ മൂന്നിരട്ടിയും നാലിരട്ടിയും വില കൊടുക്കേണ്ടതായി വരുന്നു. ഈ വക സംഗതികളെല്ലാം നല്ലവണ്ണം മനസ്സിലാക്കി ഈ സാധുക്കളുടെപേരിൽ ഇനിയെങ്കിലും ആർദ്രതയോടുകൂടി വിചാരിച്ചു് ഏറ്റവും മിതവും പ്രായോഗികവുമായ ഒരു പദ്ധതി നിർദ്ദേശിച്ചു് ഈ പത്രാപ്പിക്കയെങ്കിലും അവക്കു കൊടുക്കണമെന്നു് ഞാൻ വീണ്ടും വീണ്ടും ഗവമ്മെണ്ടിനോടപേക്ഷിച്ചുകൊണ്ടു് വിരമിക്കുന്നു.

മിസ്റ്റർ സി. കെ. നായർ: ന്യൂനപ്പിക്കയിൽ താഴെയുള്ള ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാക്കു ക്ഷാമബത്തയായികൊടുക്കണമെന്നുള്ള ഈ പ്രമേയം എല്ലാവരുടെയും ആനുകൂല്യത്തെ അർഹിയ്ക്കുന്ന ഒന്നാണെന്നുള്ളതു് നിർവ്വിവാദമാണു്. സാമ്പത്തികനിലയെ പരിഗണിച്ചോ അല്ലാതെയോ തങ്ങളുടെ കീഴിലുള്ള ചില ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാക്കു ജീവിക്കുവാനാവശ്യമാകുന്ന സംഖ്യപോലും ശമ്പളമായി കൊടുക്കുന്നില്ല ഈ ഗവമ്മെണ്ടെന്നുള്ളതു, ഇന്നല്ല, കുറെമുമ്പുതന്നെയുള്ള ഒരു ആവലാതിയാണു്. ഇന്നത്തെ കാലസ്ഥിതി മുമ്പുള്ളതിൽനിന്നും വളരെ ഭിന്നമാണു്. അതായതു് ഇന്നുകൊടുക്കുന്ന ശമ്പളംകൊണ്ടു് പലരെ സംബന്ധിച്ചും ജീവിക്കുക കേവലം അസാദ്ധ്യമായിരിക്കുന്നു. സക്കാരുദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരുടെ സ്ഥിതിഗതികളെ തണ്ടു സ്ഥാനത്തുനിന്നു കൊണ്ടുവേണം വീക്ഷിക്കുവാൻ. കായ്ക്ഷമതയോടുകൂടി ഓരോ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥനും സ്വകൃത്യം നിർവ്വഹിക്കുന്നുണ്ടോ എന്നുള്ളതാണതിലൊന്നു്. മാനമായിട്ടുപജീവിക്കുന്നുണ്ടോ ആയാളെന്നുള്ളതാണു് മറേറതു്. കായ്ക്ഷമതയോടുകൂടി സ്വകൃത്യങ്ങളെ നിർവ്വഹിക്കുക എന്നുള്ളതു ഒരു ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥനു് സ്വകുടുംബങ്ങളെ രക്ഷിക്കുവാനുള്ള ചുമതല നിർവ്വഹിച്ചതിനുശേഷം ഉണ്ടാകേണ്ടുന്ന സംതൃപ്തിയിലാണു് നിലകൊള്ളുന്നതെന്ന വാസ്തവത്തെ ആരും വിസമ്മതിക്കുമെന്നു് തോന്നുന്നില്ല. അതായതു് ഭാര്യാപുത്രന്മാരെയും, മാതാപിതാക്കന്മാരേയും, സഹോദരീസഹോദരന്മാരേയും, തന്റെ ആശ്രയംകൊണ്ടു കഴിഞ്ഞുകൂടേണ്ട മറവുള്ളവരേയും, തന്റെ സ്ഥിതിക്കനുസരിച്ചു സംരക്ഷിക്കുന്നതിൽനിന്നുമുവാകുന്ന സംതൃപ്തിയിൽനിന്നാണു് കായ്ക്ഷമത സംജാതമാകുന്നതു്. ഈ സംരക്ഷണബാദ്ധ്യത ബാഹ്യമെന്നും ആഭ്യന്തരമെന്നും രണ്ടായി പിരിയുന്നു. ആത്മാഭിമാനത്തെ വയറിനേക്കാൾ വലുതായി ഗണിക്കുന്ന ലൌകികൻ ബാഹ്യകായ്ക്കങ്ങൾക്കു ആഭ്യന്തരകായ്ക്കങ്ങളേക്കാൾ പ്രാധാന്യം കല്പിക്കുന്നതിലത്ഭുതപ്പെടാനില്ല. ഇങ്ങിനെ ലോകസൃഷ്ടിയിൽ മാനമായി ജീവിക്കുന്നവനാകാനാണു് അയാൾ ആദ്യമായി പരിശ്രമിക്കുക. എന്നുവെച്ചാൽ, അഭിമാനത്തെ സംരക്ഷിയ്ക്കുന്നതിന്നായി അയാൾ തന്റേയും മറവുള്ളവരുടേയും വയറിനെ അവഗണിക്കുന്നു. ഒരുപക്ഷെ മുന്നു ദിവസത്തിലൊരിയ്ക്കൽ മാത്രം ആഹാരം കഴിച്ചു ജീവിയ്ക്കുവാൻപോലും അയാൾ തയ്യാറായി എന്നു വരും. താനും തന്റെ കുടുംബവും നല്ലനിലയിൽ കഴിഞ്ഞുകൂടുന്നുണ്ടെന്നു വരുത്തുവാൻവേണ്ടി അയാൾ ഭഗീരഥപ്രയത്നം ചെയ്യേക്കും. മറവുള്ളവരുടെ മുമ്പിൽ തന്റെ കുടുംബത്തിന്റെ നില ആശാസ്യമാക്കിക്കിട്ടുവാൻവേണ്ടി അയാൾ ഭക്ഷണകായ്ക്കത്തിൽ ആലസ്യം പ്രദർശിപ്പിച്ചേക്കും. ഇതു് അയാളെ അവശനാക്കുകയും ചെയ്യും. ഇങ്ങിനെ വരുമ്പോൾ ഉദ്യോഗസംബന്ധമായ കായ്ക്കങ്ങൾ കായ്ക്ഷമതയോടുകൂടി എങ്ങിനെ നിർവ്വഹിയ്ക്കുവാൻ അയാൾക്കു സാധിക്കും? സ്വന്തം വയറിനു് വേണ്ടപ്പോൾ വേണ്ടത്ര ആഹാരം കൊടുക്കാതെ ആരോഗ്യം നശിപ്പിച്ചു രോഗിയായിത്തീരുന്ന ഒരുദ്യോഗസ്ഥൻ ആഫീസ്സിൽ പോയാൽ കായ്ക്ഷമമായി ജോലി നിർവ്വഹിക്കുവാൻ പ്രാപ്തനാകുന്നതെങ്ങിനെ? ചുരുങ്ങിയ ശമ്പളംകൊണ്ടു താനും തന്റെ കുടുംബവും ദിവസവൃത്തി കഴിക്കേണ്ടിവരുമ്പോൾ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർ മറവുള്ളവരെ ശല്യപ്പെടുത്തി ജീവിയ്ക്കുന്നകൊതുക്കളായി മാറുന്നതിലത്ഭുതപ്പെടാനില്ല. പല ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരും ഇന്നു കൊതുക്കളെന്ന ദുഷ്പേരിനു പാത്രീഭൂതരായിട്ടുണ്ടു്. മറവുള്ളവരുടെ രക്തംകൊണ്ടു ജീവിയ്ക്കുക എന്നുള്ളതാണു് കൊതുക്കളെന്നുള്ളതിന്റെ അർത്ഥം. ആകൃതിയിലും അവർ കൊതുക്കളാകുന്നുണ്ടെന്നുള്ളതും മറക്കത്തക്കതല്ല. ഈ നില ഒരു ഗവമ്മെണ്ടിനും ശ്ലാഘനമല്ല. തങ്ങളെ സ

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മീപിക്കുന്ന പൊതുജനങ്ങളുടെ ആവശ്യം നിറവേറ്റുവാനാവശ്യമുള്ള ആരോഗ്യവും പ്രാപ്തി യും ഉണ്ടാക്കുവാനും, തന്റെ സ്ഥിതിയെക്കുറിച്ചുള്ള മതിപ്പിനു" ലോകവ്യാപ്തിയിൽ ഭേദം വരാതിരിക്കത്തക്കവണ്ണം താനും തന്റെ കുടുംബവും ജീവിതം നയിക്കുന്നുണ്ടെന്നു പ്രേക്ഷകർക്ക് ബോദ്ധ്യപ്പെടുവാനും ആവശ്യമായ നിലയിൽതന്നെയും കുടുംബത്തേയും രക്ഷിച്ചുകൊണ്ടുപോകുവാനും ആവശ്യമുള്ളത്ര ശമ്പളം സാധാരണ ചെറിയ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർക്കു കൊടുക്കേണ്ടതാണു". അതല്ലാതെ അവർക്കു ജീവിക്കുവാൻ സാദ്ധ്യമാകുന്നതല്ല. ഇന്നത്തെ പരിതസ്ഥിതിക്കനുസരിച്ചു ജീവിയ്ക്കുവാൻ ആവശ്യമായതാകുന്നില്ലെങ്കിൽകൂടി പത്തുറുപ്പികയെങ്കിലും കൂട്ടിക്കൊടുത്തു ചെറിയ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരുടെ നിലയെ സംരക്ഷിക്കണമെന്നുള്ള സദുദ്ദേശപ്രകാശിതമായ ഈ പ്രമേയത്തെ ഞാൻ ഹൃദയപൂർവ്വം പിൻതാങ്ങിക്കൊള്ളുന്നു.

**Mr. P. P. Devassy** *(Trichur-South):* Sir, it will be very unnecessary to seek to impress upon the official or the non-official side of the House the imperative necessity for enhancing the dearness allowance now granted. My task is only to correct the calculation made by the Hon'ble Member for Mattancheri and also to impress upon the Government that the amount now demanded by means of this resolution is not after all so amazing. Accepting the figures given by the Hon'ble Finance Member it works out only at a total expenditure of nearly 15 lakhs a year. Already, Rs. 6 allowance is granted which will work out at 9 lakhs, leaving therefore an additional amount of only 6 lakhs in the course of one year. If the Government is sincerely and really convinced that a grant of dearness allowance at the rate of Rs. 10 is really necessary, it will be no answer for the Government to say that they are helpless to find out an additional sum of Rs. 6 lakhs. Considering the revenue of the Government, considering the possibilities of enhancing the revenue of the Government, 6 lakhs is such a small amount that it will be no answer at all to say that we have no funds, to respond to this unanimous request in this House on behalf of an admittedly low-paid section of the officials of our Government. I would, therefore, request Government to make their position clear in this matter. Are they really convinced that it is necessary to give this dearness allowance at the rate of Rs. 10, and taking shelter in saying there are no funds. And Government cannot with any the least grace say that we will not find this 6 lakhs to answer the unanimous request of the House. It will not reflect any the least credit on the part of the Government to say that we have no funds to respond to this demand by this House. Therefore, my only request is that in replying, the Hon'ble Member for Finance or the Secretary to Government will make the position of the Government clear, whether it is a matter of their not being really convinced of the necessity for the grant of dearness allowance, or it is really a case of no funds. If this position is made clear, I think the non-official section of the House also will make their position clear here as to what they should do in future in regard to this question.

**Mr. K. T. Achyutan** *(Ezhuvas-Talappalli):* Sir, merely extreme sense of duty compels me to reiterate what has been stated about this resolution. I know that the whole of Cochin State has thought about this matter. The whole people, officials and non-officials have been impressed upon the urgent necessity of increasing the dearness allowance given to the low-paid Government Servants. The only question to ask is this: Whether they want Government to be a lifeless or lively Government. If they want to be a lively Government I have only to say this increase the salaries of public officers, the so-called low-paid officers. They say they cannot do the work properly because the funds are very little. Only that particular fact will prove the necessity of increasing at least by Rs. 4 from the present rate of Rs. 6. I say that the Government must not be a statist Government at this time, and must be dynamic and lively Government. We must show to the Government of India that we are not lagging behind in understanding the difficulties and that we are standing in the forefront in all respects of increasing the dearness allowance not only to that limit but to something more. I hope the Government will properly respond to it.

**Mr. K. Narayana Menon** *(Mulakunnathukavu):* I support the resolutions tabled in this House regarding the dearness allowance and I have got very little to add as to the absolute necessity that the Government should respond to the request of the subordinate officers serving them. I should only place before this Hon'ble House the system of dearness allowance now obtaining in French India which has come into force on the 15th of July 1943. There our Government will be pleased to note that up to an amount of Rs. 120 per mensem an amount of Rs. 40 is granted as dearness allowance, from 120 to 300, it is 60 and up to 900 it is Rs. 84 up to Rs. 1,200, Rs. 96 and Rs. 1,200 and upwards a uniform flat rate of Rs. 108, irrespective of the pay. It may be atonce answered by the Hon'ble Government that in French India the Officers are very few and they have sufficient income to pay for the few officers. My respectful

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submission is if the officers in French India which is equally small and if the resources there can be tapped in the form they have done to pay the dearness allowance on a large scale, it is equally possible for this Hon'ble Government to find out the necessary funds to pay the dearness allowance here. I may inform the Government that there was a proposal when Mr. Dixon was the Diwan here that an excess profits tax or a tax on agricultural income should be levied for the post-war reconstruction. For reasons which I am not aware of the matter has not seen the light of day till now. If as the Government may probably answer that they have not the amount or the resources to pay I would respectfully ask why not resort to that taxation which we contemplate for the post-war reconstruction work. Let us live for the present and then consider for the future. I wholeheartedly support this resolution and the irreducible minimum of Rs. 10 per mensem recommended by the resolution should be given to officers drawing Rs. 100 and below. This may kindly be considered sympathetically and granted by the Government.

**Mr. Joseph Pettah** *(Adur):* We would like to hear from the Government side so that we may try our level best to suggest some remedies if the Government may feel any difficulty in the matter.

**Deputy President:** The Chair cannot compel them to speak. If they do not choose to speak.

**Mr. P. Kumaran Ezhuthassan** *(Vadakkancheri):* But they can be compelled to listen.

**Mr. P. V. Raphael** *(Comptroller of Finance and Accounts):* The question of dearness allowance is really a very important and urgent one. Government have recognised it and the Government have been very sympathetically viewing this question even before this House began to agitate about it. From the small beginning of Re. 1 it gradually came up and now from about three months back, it has risen to Rs. 6 to all drawing a salary up to 60. Indeed this is a very pressing question and we Heads of Departments, have been getting persistent requests from our subordinates to move the Government for its enhancement. And I can frankly submit that I have already submitted a paper on this matter to the Government on behalf of my subordinates. Similarly is what the other Heads of departments are presumably doing. So that this is indeed a very urgent and imperative matter on which the whole House, the Government side as well as the non-official side have to take a very sympathetic but at the same time a very realistic and practical view. Now what are all the demands put forth upon the Government. On the one side the Hon'ble Member, Mr. Pylee wants the introduction of the All India Scheme into Cochin.

**Mr. P. Kumaran Ezhuthassan** *(Vadakkancheri):* Is it the Government of India Scheme which the Hon'ble Member wants to introduce?

**Mr. P. V. Raphael** *(Comptroller of Finance and Accounts):* I am submitting various proposals that have been put before the House from various quarters. Why should the Hon'ble Member interrupt and interfere? I am fully aware that the Hon'ble Member, Mr. Pylee is withdrawing it in favour of some other proposal. I am adverting to all those demands made. Why do you interfere? Why don't you allow me to go on and be charitable enough to hear. Please do it. Listen to me.

**Mr. L. M. Pylee** *(Latin Christian-Ernakulam):* I did not demand the All India Scheme.

**Mr. P. V. Raphael** *(Comptroller of Finance and Accounts):* Your proposal is roughly the Central Government's scheme.

**Mr. P. Kumaran Ezhuthassan** *(Vadakkancheri):* That is the Madras Provincial Scheme, not the Government of India Scheme. When a responsible Government Member makes a wrong stupendous statement we have to interrupt.

**Mr. P. V. Raphael** *(Comptroller of Finance and Accounts):* Words won't improve matters and I am not going to yield to you.

**Mr. P. Kumaran Ezhuthassan** *(Vadakkancheri):* Nor in hiding facts.

**Mr. P. V. Raphael** *(Comptroller of Finance and Accounts):* When I make a statement like that, do you mean to say that I make the statement without looking into it. Only after preparing myself to the fullest extent that I make a statement like that. I know there are members here like Mr. Ezhuthassan who are difficult to satisfy. It is only with a full sense of responsibility that I speak here.

**Mr. P. Kumaran Ezhuthassan** *(Vadakkancheri):* I will prove my statement if you read that.

**Mr. P. V. Raphael** *(Comptroller of Finance and Accounts):* The Central Government Scheme allows a dearness allowance of Rs. 8—8—0 below Rs. 40 and Rs. 11 from Rs. 40 up to Rs. 125 and so on.

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I am just enumerating one by one all the demands made upon the Government. On the one side there is the demand put forward before the House by the Hon'ble Member Mr. Pylee, the Hon'ble Member who represents the Latin Christian Community. Then there is the demand put forward in the resolution that has been moved and amended to give Rs. 10 to all subordinates drawing a salary up to Rs. 100. Then there is the demand that 50 per cent of the salary should be given as dearness allowance. That resolution has not yet been moved in this House. I am going to examine the financial implication and request the House to consider about the means to pay it.

**Mr. Joseph Pettah** *(Adur):* I think the hon'ble member restrict himself to the demand in the resolution.

**Mr. P. V. Raphael** *(Comptroller of Finance and Accounts):* And then on the top of all these there is a demand that the Mahe Scheme should be introduced. That has come up in the form of questions and answers. All these proposals show the intense interest that the Hon'ble House is taking towards our subordinates and the sympathy they are evincing towards them. We are very thankful and grateful to them. But I as Finance Member should submit the financial implications of all these various schemes and ask the house to consider about the means for it. Then another Member wanted that the South Indian Railway Scheme must be introduced and so on and so forth. In the course of the discussion instances of companies were adverted to, the Tatas and others. These are the demands that have been put up before the House. Now what are the financial implications of all these? Of course I need not refer in this connection to the financial implications of all the proposals excepting that of the main resolution before the house of Mrs. Joshua as amended by Mr. Krishna Menon. Accordingly all Government servants and Aided School teachers drawing a salary up to Rs. 100 have to be paid a dearness allowance of Rs. 10 per mensem.

**Mr. T. A. Ramachandra Ayyar** *(Nellayi):* Those who receive honorariums also.

**Mr. P. V. Raphael** *(Comptroller of Finance and Accounts):* We have not yet brought them under the purview of the dearness allowance. I have calculated the figures. If dearness allowance at Rs. 10 for all our employees including the contribution of half that we pay now to the aided school teachers is taken into consideration, that will land us at a cost of 17·11 lakhs of rupees. Now if the full amount of dearness allowance is to be given to the aided school teachers, there will be an addition of about 2 lakhs. On the whole the total cost would be about 19 lakhs. We should have an extra amount of about 13 lakhs of rupees if this scheme is to be put into operation all at once.

Now, Sir, we have in our budget an amount of 6 and odd lakhs of rupees for paying a dearness allowance of Rs. 4. Deducting that, we will require wellnigh 13 lakhs of rupees extra. So that we will require about 13 lakhs if this resolution is to be put into operation. Now what is the budgetary position. It is true we have budgetted for a surplus of about 18 lakhs of rupees this year. The Hon'ble House has this morning voted 5 lakhs for "feed the children fund". So we have got a balance of 13 lakhs. They have also voted additional allotments to the extent of Rs. 50,000 in this session alone and the Government have under the emergency powers sanctioned already about Rs. 60,000. It should be remembered that the surplus and the budgetary position which we have calculated are only rough forecasts. There are emergent times and there is no knowing what we are going to realise. It may be, if we are fortunate enough, we may realise more than what we have anticipated. There is at the same time the risk that we may in our realisations fall much short of what we have anticipated. These are all emergent times. It is because these are emergent times when unforeseen things and unexpected demands may crop up at any moment, that I say that we cannot be sure of our budgettary position.

**Mr. L. M. Pylee** *(Latin-Christians Ernakulam):* Is there not a Revenue Reserve Fund.

**Mr. P. V. Raphael** *(Comptroller of Finance and Accounts):* Yes. There is a Revenue Reserve Fund. We have got about 35 lakhs of rupees, which as the Hon'ble House knows has been ear marked, for post-war reconstruction schemes and emergent requirements.

**Mr. L. M. Pylee** *(Latin Christians Ernakulam):* So, let us live up to that time.

**Mr. P. V. Raphael** *(Comptroller of Finance and Accounts):* It is not enough if we win the war, but we should live after peace also. We must plan ahead. For that it will be wise for us to put by some of our amounts. It would not be, I believe, good finance if we lay hold upon all our resources to pay dearness allowance. It is no doubt very dear to all of us and it is also very important. These are the difficulties that are confronting the Government just at this moment.

**Mr. A. B. Salem** *(Mattancheri):* What is the accumulated surplus?

**Mr. P. V. Raphael** *(Comptroller of Finance and Accounts):* About 140 lakhs of rupees including the Revenue Reserve Fund.

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**Mr. A. B. Salem** *(Mattancheri):* Can't you draw from that ?

**Mr. P. V. Raphael** *(Comptroller of Finance and Accounts):* Oh, yes. The thing is without funds the post-war reconstruction schemes cannot be put through. These are the difficulties that are confronting our Government. I am not submitting these facts before this House just to escape paying enhanced dearness allowance to our hard-hit and low-paid servants. We are fully aware that their case has to be very sympathetically considered. In this connection the cases of companies were dragged in. Of course, it is a known story. The Hon'ble House knows that the companies do not spend anything at any rate do not spend anything to the extent as we do for medical relief, for education, public health, public works, etc. They have got only to divide their profits between their subordinates and themselves and pay as much less of excess profits tax as possible. In regard to aided schools there has been a very persistent demand all along that dearness allowance to aided school teachers must be paid fully by the Government. I do realise that the aided school teachers are also poor paid teachers and they must be paid dearness allowance. But it is the duty of the manager to pay them. The most he can expect is a small contribution from the Government. We are under the impression and we believe and we hope that the managers of aided schools are paying their teachers. About these aided schools I enquired in all the leading Indian States whether the teachers of aided schools are being paid any dearness allowance by the States concerned. Hydrabad is one of the few the Indian States, which pays most in respect of dearness allowance. The Finance Member of that State has written to say that they were not bound to pay them anything by way of dearness allowance because they are not their employees. They are the servants of the managers of the Schools and it is their duty to pay them.

**Mr. A. B. Salem** *(Mattancheri):* What is the index of education in Hydrabad.

**Mr. P. V. Raphael** *(Comptroller of Finance and Accounts):* What about the neighbouring State of Travancore ? What is the index of education there ? What about the Provinces ? Not one Government pays the aided school teachers at any rate not the extent we pay them now. Similarly in our own State take for example the case of Municipalities. Who pays the Municipal servants? The Municipal Councils pay them fully. What about our Devaswams? What about Paliam Estate? So also the Manager of the aided school must pay. There is no justification in asking the Government to pay.

**Mr. T. S. Ramachandra Ayyar** *(Chittur-Tattamangalam):* On a point of information is it your case that the funds of the management are purely the funds of the Manager.

**Mr. P. V. Raphael** *(Comptroller of Finance and Accounts):* We give them grants. We are giving them subsidies also but we are not bound to pay dearness allowance in full. Dearness allowance is something extra not provided for in the Code.

**Mr. A. B. Salem** *(Mattancheri):* Is the Government bound to give elementary education?

**Mr. P. V. Raphael** *(Comptroller of Finance and Accounts):* Therefore we pay 14 annas in the rupee.

**Mr. A. B. Salem** *(Mattancheri):* So you are saving 2 annas in the rupee. Government servants are also our people. For every government servant you pay 10 Rs. For the aided school teachers you pay only half.

**Mr. T. S. Ramachandra Ayyar** *(Chittur-Tattamangalam):* Are you satisfied with the position taken by the Hyderabad Government?

**Mr. P. V. Raphael** *(Comptroller of Finance and Accounts):* I am satisfied, of the position taken by Indian States, by the Provinces generally and the practices of this State. Everything leads to the conclusion that it is the duty of the employer to pay his own employees.

**Mr. A. B. Salem** *(Mattancheri):* Why Indian States are wiped off.

**Mr. P. V. Raphael** *(Comptroller of Finance and Accounts):* I am on this solid fact.

**Mr. A. B. Salem** *(Mattancheri):* The solid fact is that you have got plenty of money in your hands and you do not give.

**Mr. P. V. Raphael** *(Comptroller of Finance and Accounts):* We have got plenty of money. You please bring a Bill to give to all the needy people in the Cochin State.

**Mr. A. B. Salem** *(Mattancheri):* If you have no money one can understand. But you have stated and you have got 19 lakhs. That is enough for the dearness allowance. You have got 35 lakhs in the reserve Fund and 140 lakhs lying elsewhere.

**Mr. P. V. Raphael** *(Comptroller of Finance and Accounts):* And if you want, we can get a loan also as was adverted to here. What about next year? You will say "Oh, Yes, we will think of it then".

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**Mr. L. M. Pylee** *(Latin-Chirstians-Ernakulam)* : On what ground do you say that the private managers are in the position of other employers? Are they in the position of full employers? Has the Manager power to dispense with the services of a teacher?

**Mr. P. V. Raphael** *(Comptroller of Finance and Accounts)*: For valid reasons.

**Mr. L. M. Pylee** *(Latin-Chirstians-Ernakulam)* : My information is that he has not. If he is an employer he must have that authority. The very fact that he has not got that authority shows that he is not in the position of an employer.

**Mr. P. V. Raphael** *(Comptroller of Finance and Accounts)*: For valid reasons he can take action against the teachers.

**Mr. T. S. Ramachandra Ayyar** *(Chittur-Tattamangalam)*: For reasons valid in the eyes of the Government or in the eyes of the Manager.

**Mr. P. V. Raphael** *(Comptroller of Finance and Accounts)*: In the eyes of the Government as well as in the eyes of the manager.

**Mr. T. P. Poulose** *(Kanayannur)*: Compare his position to that of an ordinary firm. Has the manager of the school got all the powers of the manager of a firm?

**Mr. P. V. Raphael** *(Comptroller of Finance and Accounts)*: He appoints his Staff subject to the condition that he fulfils all the requirements of the Education Code.

Therefore what I submit is this is not a very simple question. This is indeed a question as I submitted involving lakhs and lakhs of rupees. It is very easy according to some members; but the Government have got to carry on their obligations in various directions for which money is wanted and they have to consider very carefully the financial implications of any proposal that is put before them and come to a very clear decision on that matter. Government are doing this. I assure this House Sir that the question of the dearness allowance is even now being considered anxiously by the Government.

**Mr. A. V. Moothedan** *(Chalakkudi)*: No use of considering and considering?

**Mr. P. V. Raphael** *(Comptroller of Finance and Accounts)*: It is only three months back that it was raised by 50 per cent involving an extra cost of about 4 lakhs of rupees A new administration has come into being.

**Mr. V. K. Bhaskara Menon** *(Cranganur)*: No.

**Mr. P. V. Raphael** *(Comptroller of Finance and Accounts)*: Of course, a new Maharaja and a new Diwan. So that these things require some time for the heads of the administration to look into. Allow them sometime and then see whether they do not see eye to eye with you or atleast go a fair way along with you. I am sure the house will be well advised to do this. In this hope I request that the resolution may be withdrawn.

**Mr. Joseph Pettah** *(Adur)*: As to the necessity and urgency of granting an allowance all of us are agreed. The Hon'ble Members and the Government are both agreed on that: indeed the matter is urgent and some help has to be given immediately. But as regards the question of funds, the Hon'ble Finance Member has been raising various difficulties and my purpose is briefly to reply to his apprehensions. He has shown certain misgivings as to the present and future financial position of the Government if this grant were to be allowed I just want to place before the Government a few considerations which, I hope, would allay those misgivings of the Hon'ble Finance Member.

Now of the total amount of 19 lakhs required, 6 lakhs are already provided in the Budget and the balance required is 13 lakhs, according to the estimates given by the Finance Member. And the surplus on the revenue side of the Budget is only 18 lakhs; of this 5 lakhs we have already sanctioned for the feeding of school children. The surplus is thus reduced to 13 lakhs, and if that surplus is exhausted by granting this dearness allowance what shall we do, he asks, when confronted with possible future emergencies ? There is the Revenue Reserve of 35 lakhs, the Finance Member admits. But here again, if we draw upon that what shall we do when we have to work out the post-war reconstruction schemes ? Again there is the capital investment of 140 lakhs. But if anything is taken out of that, it will be bad business. These are the fears entertained by the Hon'ble Finance Member. But in all these fears or misgivings there is a fallacy behind; and that fallacy consists in the assumption that when the Budget surpluses are exhausted, when the accumulated funds are all consumed, it would be the task of the Government Members or the Government to find fresh funds. But that assumption is wrong, If funds are not existing for any useful purpose Government are not going to earn fresh funds themselves, or to meet the demand out of their own pockets.

**Mr. P. V. Raphael** *(Comptroller of Finance and Accounts)*: Without interruption Sir, May I add one word of explanation ? I did'nt say that funds are lacking with Government. Of course we have got these funds. I laid emphasis on the one word time to consider this question

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very carefully. It is not more upon want of funds that I laid the emphasis. I said of course our position with regard to the funds stands at that; and even in spite of that we are going to consider it very seriously and sympathetically also and for that some time may be allowed.

**Mr. V. K. Bhaskara Menon** *(Cranganur):* May I know what your consideration is ? The funds are there, the cost is there. What is the consideration ?

**Mr. P. V. Rapheal** *(Comptroller of Finance and Accounts):* About the possibilities of the proposal.

**Mr. Joseph Pettah** *(Adur):* When people are starving, just to plead for time indefinitely, would be a very bad policy indeed. Things there are, which have to be done very urgently and without stopping to indulge in meticulous circumspection; which have to be done on the spot, as it were. We are playing with the lives of the people. So, I would urge upon the Government to appreciate the urgency of the problem; there is no time to think over it too long. And what is there after all to think about so much in this question of giving a dearness allowance in these hard days to the low-paid employees of the public ? Every body admits its justification; every body appreciates its urgency. The only question to consider is one of finding funds and it is to that question that I am replying. Government need not be so very afraid of want of funds for future emergencies. If funds are wanting, I suppose, for post-war re-construction work and the House considers such expenditure necessary, do the Government think that the House would not suggest ways and means ? After all, Government funds are derived from the people. That fact should not be forgotten; and the way of tapping the wealth of the people is through this House. If this House is convinced of the necessity of any scheme of taxation, surely it will only be too glad to sanction it, and to grant the Government the powers to collect the money from the people. I am sure there is enough of public resources in the State to meet our wants. I am not speaking of the Government's resources, but of the wealth that is in the hands of the public at large. And if there is the mandate from this House, Government would be in a position to collect the necessary funds for post-war reconstruction and for any other necessary measure. Let not Government be panicy and let not Government take it upon themselves alone to find funds for all our future needs. When funds are exhausted let them come before this House. If we do not give them the funds, they can say.—"The representatives of the people have not given us the amount and so Government cannot function"; and surely the blame will not be upon them. But do the Government really think that such a responsible body as this Hon'ble House would ever allow such a position to come into existence ? So, let them remove from their minds the fear that the duty of finding funds is solely or even primarily theirs; and that they should therefore, hoard up money with a view to find ways and means for the future. When the House wants them to spend the surplus money on schemes or projects approved by it let them readily spend it. And with that readiness on their side, the House on this side will be equally ready when the time comes to allow further funds. That is the reply to the question of funds.

I would like to deal with one or two points more. The Hon'ble Finance Member has, unnecessarily I believe, dragged into this discussion the question of employers and employees in regard to the aided schools. He contended that the Managers are the employers of the aided school teachers and that, therefore, they should pay the dearness allowance to these teachers. But, unless we want to quibble with words, we cannot say that the Manager stands in the position of a full employer of the teachers employed in the aided schools. As has been pointed out here, an employer means one who has got discretion, according to his own lights, to entertain, to punish, to suspend, to dismiss the employees under him. But are these powers given to the Managers of the aided schools by the existing rules ? No. Then again, speaking of the manager's funds, I do not want to launch upon that subject and discuss it in detail now. Enough to say that these much maligned Managers of the aided schools have helped, and are still helping the Government a good deal and that, on account of their valuable help, our State is in the forefront in point of literacy and of education in general. It will be ungrateful, therefore, to put any burden on them when it comes to the question of dearness allowance to the teachers. "We pay only one half because they are not our employees",—that is the position taken up by the Hon'ble Finance Member. That is very ungrateful and very sordid indeed. That attitude is not proper for a Government to take up. Even with regard to the grant given, it is 14 annas in the rupee, on the pay of the teacher. But when it comes to the dearness allowance, it is to be only 50 per cent of what is given in the case of Government servants. Let us, with some magnanimity, remember that the teachers in the aided schools are also doing people's work, and have, therefore, as much claim upon public sympathy and public funds, as their colleagues in the Sirkar Schools.

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The Hon'ble Member for Finance referred to the Education Code and said that the provision in the Code was only so much. But then, in the first place the provision in the Code does not speak of any dearness allowance and, therefore, it would be illogical to cite the Code as an authority for refusing to the hard hit aided school teachers any portion of the dearness allowance which is an emergency grant intended to ward off starvation in these critical times. Secondly, who made the Code? "The Government in its legislative capacity" you will reply; and I would add that if there was a popular legislature at the time, the Code would have been made by that Legislature. And the Legislature can make and unmake that Code. A resolution, passed in this House is equal to a provision in the Code. By passing this Resolution here, in this House we would be giving Government, authority, equal to that of any provision in the Code, to give the teachers in the aided schools the full dearness allowance.

Therefore, once again I would request Government not to be frightened, not to have that panicky frame of mind with regard to the future. We have now the necessary fund as a matter of fact. Let us spend it to save our own brothren from starvation. As for the morrow, I am sure funds will be forthcoming as needs arise. Once again, let us bear in mind that we are calculating, we are banking, not upon the fund which is exclusively with the Government but on the wealth that is in the hands of the people. Our national resources are, if anything, on the upward trend, and we have no reason to fear that they will fail us in the future if we persevere in our spirit of industry and enterprise. We would, therefore, request the Government to spend their surpluses, without misgivings, on the vital necessities pointed out to them by this responsible House; and when they have exhausted their funds, let them come to this House, and we shall allow them to draw freely upon the national resources provided the advantage to the public is proved. When that prospect is there, why should they be so much panicky in touching upon the revenue surplus; or any other surplus?

With these few words, I would strongly support the Resolution, as amended.

**Mr. P. Kumaran Ezhuthassan** *(Vadakkancheri):* We have had the benefit of 3 resolutions being moved, one of them being amended, resolution No. 17 so ably moved by the Hon'ble Member representing about a quarter of the population of the State as amended by the Hon'ble Member for Trichur-North who happens to be the accredited Secretary of the Unionist Party in this Council which represents the interests of all the castes, creeds, sub-castes, sub-communities and which works with the noble object of establishing an ideal state of affairs of attempting to avoid a Pakistan, or a Thiyyastan, or a Latin Christianstan in Cochin, attempting nobly for the working of the life of Cochin in this noble way. I am telling this House, Sir, of the greatness of the party because, make not the mistake that I am trying to get a glory and an honour for me for the reason that I am a member of the party, I may inform you now, Sir, that since 9 p.m. last night I have dissociated myself from the party, plainfully, Sir,—this is the status of the party to which I have the privilege, the proud privilege and the bright honour to belong till about 16 hours back. Well, Sir, that amendment moved by that accredited Secretary of that big party, Sir, is a thing today all these 3 important resolutions upon this important subject has boiled themselves down. Therefore, Sir, that resolution requires not the consideration that the Treasury Benches at various stages of its discussion, have been pleased to give. Discussions were going on on this important resolution, amendment by this important party, vacant benches, many many were seen on the Treasury Benches conversing in groups were to our share, seen when this important resolution which affects the life of persons working for you, under you, as Government servants, which affects a large number of aided school teachers under aided school managements, who have been unnecessarily maligned here. That such a resolution was being considered, I accept and reasonably accept, that it would deserve, Sir, a better consideration, a more serious feeling with a view to see how we can respond and how we can react and where we are. A resolution which requires such a serious, such serious, such solemn, such anxious consideration, at least hereafter may be considered, not in hearing my speech which is heard in many places, because it hits in many places. But with that consideration which it requires when you are considering the object of coming to conclusions and giving unto the persons who are asked to be paid at the earliest opportunity possible. That is the subject. And only 3 points arise for consideration in this. In the first place, Sir, is there necessity for this grant—a very relevant, perhaps the most relevant factor? Is the Government of Cochin going to join issue on this point? I know they dare not, because they can't, because if they take up that attitude that will be lucky, but they do not like it. Point No. 2 that arises is whether the quantum of help, the quantum of relief that is asked under the amended resolution, I ask, the very responsible Finance Member of the Government of Cochin whether according to him who happens to be the spokesman of the Government, whether according to him the quantum that is asked for,



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under this amended resolution, is it anything too much? I do not want a reply. It is enough ifyou hear it, and not to allow these words to enter through this ear and pass out through the other, with the result that it bears fruit, with the result that these persons are benefited. Will you please work in that line Sir? And in, and not saying that we are anxiously considering, as a matter of fact considering, we raised it from Rs. 4 to Rs. 6 only three months back. Good God. I say, shame to hear such arguments from the Treasury Bench which is composed of the sons of Cochin who ought to remember that it is the case of their own brothren that have been asked for. It is not a plea that is made in one of the Provincial Assemblies or even in the Imperial Assembly, a grant that has been backed out of the hands of autocratic rulers.

Now, Sir, mark the difference. Your own brothers and sisters are suffering from want of food, from want of cloth from want of emoluments just to send their children to the school ask before you, according to me, the fat-salaried brothren growing fatter and fatter day after day, because they are given unnecessarily fat salaries. There are Hon'ble exceptions, they are one or two, whose pay is not commensurate with the work—I stop there—the majority of them being unnecessarily paid. Unnecessarily heavy emoluments with the result that they grow fat, with the result that their consideration becomes slow, with the result that the consideration of this important subject does not come to its conclusion. My dear brothren of these hard-hit underlings of Government please do feel for your brothers and sisters. Come to their rescue to give to them the pittance, I say, of Rs. 10 per mensem. Well, how does your mind work, now, Sir. Again touch your heart, feel for yourself. Do not think that these are the words of a maddened, infuriated, foolish just like some of the stout gentlemen, don't take it like that. Therefore conclude your consideration, save the fair name of His Gracious Highness our beloved Maharaja who has been called to the gadi the other day. Help His Highness, everyone of you.

**Khan Sahib Y. Muhammad Roshan Sahib Bahadur** *(Commissioner of Police):* Look at the Chair and address.

**Mr. P. Kumaran Ezhuthassan** *(Vadakkancheri):* My facing or turning my physical face.

**Khan Sahib Y. Muhammad Roshan Sahib Bahadur** *(Commissioner of Police):* The Hon'ble Member said "everyone of you", Sir.

**Mr. P. Kumaran Ezhuthassan** *(Vadakkancheri):* Is it a point of order? I should like to know that.

**Khan Sahib Y. Muhammad Roshan Sahib Bahadur** *(Commissioner of Police):* I am only giving a suggestion.

**Mr. P. Kumaran Ezhuthassan** *(Vadakkancheri):* Is it a point of order, Sir?

**Deputy President:** The Hon'ble Member made a suggestion to you.

**Mr. P. Kumaran Ezhuthassan** *(Vadakkancheri):* Oh! Thank you Sir. Those tricks of the Police Commissioner are not going to play upon me.

**Deputy President:** You must address the Chair.

**Mr. P. Kumaran Ezhuthassan** *(Vadakkancheri):* If I do not understand how to address the Chair, I do not know what I should do. I have always been addressing the Chair and you were feeling because of the way of the attack that is upon your heart. Let everyone of the Hon'ble Members sitting at the Treasury Benches work in such a way that their accumulated attention may help His Highness our Gracious Maharaja who had been called to the ancient gadi of Cochin, the renowned gadi of Cochin, only the other day. Let them work, Hon'ble Members, everyone of them individually and collectively too, so that the cumulative effect of that hastens the day on which the already belated orders upon this important question comes out. It touches the stomach-ache, the nudity or nakedness. Money is wanted to purchase one yard of standard cloth to cover up the loins. For giving this money which is required for this purpose, work in such a way. Sir, that is the work of the Hon'ble Members of the Treasury Benches. Help His Highness our Gracious Maharaja to earn the name which His Highness richly deserves that within even a few days of His Highness' being called to the gadi he has been graciously pleased to come to the rescue of His Highness' most loving and loyal subjects in far-off corners of the country. Let lustre be added to this ancient gadi of our Maharaja by making this grant of Rs. 10 to every servant, whether he be working under the Government directly or under the mlaigned school managers amongst whom I am one, make not the difference. Your work, that is the Governmen t ,s mind you, Sirs, mind you Hon'ble Members of the Treasury Benches, is being looked after by these maligned managers. Therefore, inclusive of the teachers contribute 100 per cent of this Rs. 10. That will be made known. Only 96 hours are left before the 5th of this month before which the normal pays are distributed. Let it be made known to the public of Cochin and to those suffering brothren and sisters of the Hon'ble Members of the

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Treasury Benches excluding one. Let your attempt, Sir, be towards the glory of His Highness' reign. By making this announcement of this grant of Rs. 10 almost the very act of His Highness's benevolent reign within about 40—50 days of His Highness' accession to the Gadi is the humble prayer. I am, Sir, thankful to you for the indulgence that has been extended now.

**Mr. Shabdai S. Koder** *(Nominated):* I move that the question may now be put.

**Mr. A. B. Salem** *(Mattancheri):* I second it.

*Motion put and carried.*

**Rama Varmha Tampuran** *(Secretary to Government):* I might just mention one word. Of course the original resolution was that "this Council recommends to the Government that the rates of dearness allowance allowed by the Government of India to employees working on the Willingdon Island be sanctioned for Government Servants of the State". As amended it stands like this: "This Council recommends to the Government to grant a dearness allowance of Rs. 10 per mensem to Government Servants, employees of local bodies and aided schools drawing a salary of Rs. 100 and below the Government contributing the whole". The position of the Government with regard to the resolution as it originally stood was more or less to remain neutral because the Government wanted a little time to consider the various suggestions that have been made both with regard to the extra allowances that have been recommended by different persons and from time to time. So we do not want to take a definite view just at this moment. The intention of the Government then was more or less to remain neutral, to explain our position and be satisfied with that at that stage. But now it has been amended and as per the amended resolution employees of the local bodies and aided school teachers drawing a salary of Rs. 100 and below per mensem should be paid dearness allowance, the Government contributing the whole; to that part of the amended resolution Government have to take a definite decision and the Government are opposing. But with regard to the first part of the resolution or the resolution as it stood before, the Government would have remained neutral, I thought I might explain that position to this House.

**Deputy Pesident:** The amendment is to resolution No. 17 not to resolution No. 2.

**Rama Varmha Tampuran** *(Secretary to Government):* With regard to the different subjects involved in these whichever is to be put for vote this is the position of the Government.

**Mr. L. M Pylee** *(Latin Christians-Ernakulam):* Is it the Government's position to that part relating to aided school teachers and local bodies, Government contributing the whole?

**Rama Varmha Tampuran** *(Secretary to Government):* Yes. That is the position. With regard to the local bodies Government are not contributing. For the aided schools we contribute 50%.

**Mr. T. P. Paulose** *(Kanayannur):* What I understood from the Resolution was that the expression the Government contributing the whole applies only to aided school teachers and not to local bodies.

**Rama Varmha Tampuran** *(Secretary to Government):* With regard to the local bodies the suggestion is that the local bodies should meet the entire cost.

**M. A. B. Salem** *(Mattancheri):* As difficulties may arise because there are three or four resolutions to be put together the definite issue may be stated, *i. e.*, the issue upon which has to be voted upon. That is the best way of doing.

**Mr. L. M. Pylee** *(Latin Christians-Ernakulam):* I would not take much time, except for one remark. From the explanations given by the Hon'ble Member for Finance it is found that there are adequate funds to put the resolution into operation. I am very thankful for the Member for Finance for making it clear that Government have got sufficient funds and what is required on the part of the Government is simply the willingness to pay. He has been talking off post-war reconstruction and money reserved for that purpose. Let us take care that when the time for post-war reconstruction comes let there be people who would be benefited by that post-war reconstruction. Let us not be in the position of having to perform the miracle of ressurection. I say let us live up till that time. Post-war reconstruction will take care of itself but until that time comes, let the subjects of His Highness' who are concerned in this resolution, be given a chance of existing and subsisting. The post-war reconstruction will then take care of itself. I do not want to dilate upon this subject and since I find resolution No. 17 tabled by Mrs. Joshua is more comprehensive and so far as my purpose and more than that will be served by that resolution, I beg leave of the House to withdraw the resolution in favour of hers so that the voting may be had on that resolution as amended.

*Resolution, by leave, withdrawn*

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**Mrs. K. Joshua** *(Trichur-Women)*: As this is one of the most important resolution, I think the consideration must have a very quick decision and I think this must be put to vote.

*Amendment (to Mrs. Joshua's Resolution) by Mr. M. Krishna Menon put and carried*

*Resolution as amended put and carried*

**Mr. A. V. Moothedan** *(Chalakkudi)* Poll, Sir.

*Ayes*

Mrs. K. Joshua
Mr. A. B. Salem
„ P. Narayana Menon
„ A. V. Moothedan
„ T. A. Ramachandra Ayyar
„ M. Nanu Menon
„ A. Eachara Menon
„ K. Ashtamoorthi Nambudiripad
„ C. Kunjan Nambudiripad
„ Popatlal Goverdhan Lalan
„ V. K. Bhaskara Menon
„ L. M. Pylee
„ Ephraim Ouseph
„ C. V. Iyyu
„ K. J. Thomas
„ K. R. Ramakrishnan
„ T. S. Ramachandra Ayyar
„ M. Krishna Menon
„ T. P. Poulose
Mr. Joseph Pettah
„ K. Narayana Menon
„ C. K. Nayar
„ A. T. Kunhipalu
„ K. S. Panicker
„ K. M. Ibrahim
„ P. Kumaran Ezhuthassan
„ M. K. Kunhirama Menon
„ K. R. Achyuthan
„ B. M. Peter
„ N. Govinda Pai
„ C. J. Luiz
„ Shabdai S. Koder
„ K. T. Achyuthan
„ P. P. Devassy
„ N. V. Subbarayan Chetty
„ V. K. Kutty
„ P. K. Krishnan

*Noes*

Rama Varmha Tampuran
Mr. A. Madhava Prabhu
Rao Sahib I. N. Menon
Mr. V. K. Aravindaksha Menon
„ P. V. Raphael
„ B. V. K. Menon
Mr. C. J. Mathew
„ M. Sivarama Menon
Rao Sahib T. Verghese
Khan Sahib Y. Mohamed Roshan Sahib Bahadur
Rao Sahib M. M. Paul
Mr. S. Venkiteswaran

*37 for and 12 against*

*The House rose for the day at 5 p.m.*

N. S. RADHAKRISHNA SARMA
*Secretary to the Council*

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